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SENNIGER POWERS
ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE
16TH FLOOR
ST LOUIS, MO 63102

EXAMINER
HUSSAIN, TAUQIR

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/27/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/623,235	PLASTINA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tauqir Hussain	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 November 2007</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1,2,5-30,33-43,45-47,49-65 and 67-75* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1,2,5-30,33-43,45-47,49-65 and 67-75* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

       1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/30/2007 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2.   This office action is in response to amendment /reconsideration filed on 10/30/2007, the amendment/reconsideration has been considered. Claims 1, 15, 21, 23, 28, 37, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 64, 68 and 72 have been amended, claims 3-4, 31-32, 44, 48 and 66 have been canceled and therefore, claims 1-2, 5-30, 33-43, 45-47, 49-65 and 67-75 are pending for examination, the rejection cited as stated below.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the claim limitation of claim 72 e.g. "the media player determining how to apply the metadata based on

accuracy rating" must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new

matter should be entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1.   Claims 1-2, 5-7,9-30, 33-38, 40-43, 45-47, 50-52, 55-56, 59 and 61-75 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (Pub. No.: US

2001/0031066 A1), hereinafter "Meyer" in view of Srivastava et al. (Patent No.: US

6,549,922 B1) and further in view of Berkun et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0103920 A1),

hereinafter "Berkun".

2.   As to claim 1, Meyer, discloses, the invention substantially, including, a method

for obtaining metadata for a media content file storing media content, said media

content file being stored on a computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007,lines 1-6] and

[0013, lines 8-12], where system in [0007] can be implemented on CD or DVD which

are computer storage medium), said method comprising:

a request data structure (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request in sent to one

or more metadata server for media content), said request data structure comprising a

request type identifier defining a type for the computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007],

where identifier inherently will be at least one of the computer storage format), a request

identifier, and a plurality of metadata elements stored with the media content file

(Meyer, [0007, lines 4-20, where container could be a data structure and identifiers are

attached to each content); and

receiving a return data structure from the metadata provider (Meyer, [0007, lines

12-13), said return data structure storing a return type identifier defining the type for the

computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-13],where server maps the identifier

to the corresponding action which can include type or format).

However Meyer is silent on, "populating a data structure" or "wherein the request

type identifier comprising MDQ-CD or MDQ-DVD" and further "return type identifier

comprise MDR-CD or MDR-DVD". Srivastava however discloses, populating a data

structure (Srivastava, Col.7, lines 63-67 and Col.8, lines 27-36, where database

population process is discloses) and wherein the request type identifier comprising

MDQ-CD (Srivastava, Predefined Annotation-table, Col.8, 13, where

ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID, can be a request type identifier which comprises of MDQ-CD

which is merely a data structure stored on a Compact Disc) and further, return type

identifier comprise MDR-CD or MDR-DVD (Srivastava, Predefined Annotation-table,

Col.8, 13, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID, can be a return type identifier which comprises

of MDR-CD which is merely a data structure stored on a Compact Disc).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the

time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer with the teachings of

Srivastava in order to provide a to capture metadata stored in diverse proprietary

formats, as well to capture user-generated metadata and metadata from other sources,

and to transform the captured metadata into logical annotations stored in a standard

format.

Meyer and Srivastava are however silent on, "the request identifier, and identified

relevant metadata corresponding to the requested metadata" or "wherein, the metadata

provider searches for the requested metadata in a database based on the received

plurality of metadata elements and identifies the relevant metadata from the search

results".

Berkun however discloses, wherein, "the request identifier, and identified relevant

metadata corresponding to the requested metadata (Berkun, Fig.10, [0071], where URL

is requested identifier and search results according to metadata elements listed in URL

is the most relevant corresponding metadata" or "the metadata provider searches for

the requested metadata in a database based on the received plurality of metadata

elements and identifies the relevant metadata from the search results" (Porter, Fig.10,

[0071], where URL are recognized in reverse order, these URL's contain plurality of

metadata elements e.g. Fig. 11 semantically sort and categorize metadata based on

various elements, who, what, when where etc and further details can be found in

paragraph [0074] along with table of elements).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the

time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer and Srivastava with the

teachings of Berkun in order to provide a system for enhancing metadata associated

with media on a computer network include parsing the metadata into at least one field of metadata. The field(s) of metadata is compared to field(s) of valid metadata.

3.   As to claim 37 has similar limitations to claim 1 above and therefore, have been rejected for under same rationale and further claim 37 recites, "correlates relevant metadata from the search results to compute an accuracy rating based on the received plurality of metadata elements (Berkun, Fig. 7 and Fig. 11, [0075], where full text relevancy and ranking of data is disclosed);

wherein computing device determines whether or not to overwrite metadata for the media content file with the identified relevant metadata of the returned data structure based on the accuracy rating (Berkun, Fig.10, [0070], where associated metadata is determined and than added to original metadata, this update based on relevant search data is overwriting metadata for the media content file).

4.   As to claim 47, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially, including, a data structure sent from a first computing device to a second computing device in response to a request for metadata sent by the second computing device (Meyer, [0093, lines 1-7]), said data structure comprising:

a return type identifier defining a type for a destination computer-storage medium storing the media content, said media content being a song from a plurality of songs associated with an album (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.3, lines 63-67 and Col.4, lines 1-7, where return type identifier is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda" and Col.8 audio CD

annotation, where "ACDTA_TRACK_ID means obviously media content are audio

songs associated with the album/CD);

a request identifier (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.4, lines 1-7, where return type identifier

is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda"); and

return metadata for plurality for songs associated with the album corresponding

to the requested metadata (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.3, lines 63-67 and Col.4, lines 1-7,

where return type identifier is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda" and Col.8 audio CD

annotation, where "ACDTA_TRACK_ID means obviously there are plurality of songs

associated with the album/CD).

5.   As to claim 43, 64 and 68 Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, including,

formulating a network address with a query string parameter (Srivastava, Col.3, lines

63-67), said query string parameter comprising an identifier and a value associated

therewith (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7), said identifier or a portion thereof comprising the

text string WMID (Srivastava, Col.5, See predefined Annotation table), said associated

value corresponding to the media content (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7), wherein the

media content file comprise one of a plurality of songs in album (Srivastava, Col.8 audio

CD annotation, where "ACDTA_TRACK_ID means obviously media content are audio

songs associated with the album/CD);

requesting metadata for the media content file from a metadata provider via the

formulated network address (Srivastava, Col.8, lines 37-49, where URL is a formulated

network address and database is the metadata provider, further URL stored in database

along with corresponding media files can also be interpret as calculating from the computer storage medium); and

receiving a return data structure from the metadata provider (Srivastava, Col.8, lines 37-49, the physical properties captured in logical annotation are mapped into the fields of a database object), said return data structure storing a return type identifier defining a type for the computer storage medium, a request identifier (Srivastava, Col.8, lines 37-49, where URL is a request identifier which has corresponding data stored in the database which points to metadata provider e.g. Audio CD), and return metadata corresponding to the metadata for the plurality of songs in the album (Srivastava, Col.8, lines 37-49, and Col.8, table, Audio CD Annotation, which obviously contain plurality of songs).

6. As to claim 72, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially, including, receiving a request for metadata from media player, said metadata being associated with media content, said request comprising one or more metadata elements (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request in sent to one or more metadata server for media content and media is stored on metadata server);

searching for the requested metadata in a database based on the received metadata elements (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request in sent to one or more metadata server for requested media content media content which is searching the request in more than one database residing on more than one server);

ranking the results of said searching (Meyer, [0093, lines 8-15], where online

library could be a ranking table where all the tracks will be listed in specific order); and

correlating the ranked results with a table storing metadata to identify the

requested metadata from the table based on the ranked result to compute the accuracy

rating (Berkun, [0075], where full text relevancy ranker 80 is disclosed and metadata

improver78 are disclosed which work in conjunction to each other).

Sending metadata and the accuracy rating to the media player, wherein the

media player determines how to apply the metadata based on the accuracy rating

(Berkun, Fig. 7 and Fig.11, [0076], where metadata is processed through full text

relevancy ranker and quality improver and further based on the ranked data more

features can be generate e.g. prioritize data).

7.   As to claim 2, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the return metadata comprises

metadata determined by the metadata provider to be associated with the media content

file ([0007, lines 1-6, where contents are identified through identifiers embedded in it or

the container ID which could be a metadata).

8.   As to claims 5-6, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the request type identifier

comprises MDQ-CD or MDQ-DVD (Meyer, [0013, lines 10-16], where identifiers are

encoded metadata in CD or DVD).

9.   As to claim 7, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the metadata provider comprises a

computer (Meyer, [0013, lines 12-13, where server is serving metadata).

10.   As to claim 9, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, associating the return metadata or a portion

thereof with namespace identifiers including at least one of WMContentID (Meyer,

[0014, lines 1-2], where identifier could be a namespace identifier and [0013, lines 8-

12], where, table of content could be WMContentID); and

storing the namespace identifiers and associated metadata with the media

content file (Meyer, [0007, lines 9-11], where decoding identifier means identifier is

stored or embedded with the media).

11.   As to claim 10, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 9, including, wherein the return metadata comprises a

globally unique identifier (Meyer, [0013, lines 13-16], where unique identifier is globally

unique identifier).

12.   As to claim 11, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, further comprising classifying the media

content with namespace identifiers including at least one of WMPrimaryClassID and

WMSecondaryClassID (Srivastava, Col.5-8, predefined Annotation table, where media

annotation, audio annotation, video annotation, text annotation, movie annotation and

audio CD annotation can be any of the claimed limitation WMPrimaryClassID and

WMSecondaryClassID and further these are merely a given names to various fields

which Examiner consider is design choice).

13.   As to claim 12, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, further comprising associated the return

metadata or a portion thereof with a namespace identifier representing a box set

identifier (Meyer, [0017, lines 10-15, where physical packaging identifier could be a box

set identifier).

14.   As to claim 13, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 11 above.

15.   As to claim 14, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 13, including, wherein requesting the metadata

comprises requesting the metadata from at least one of the following: a client computer

(Meyer, [0040, lines 8-10], where user is a client computer).

16.   As to claim 15, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the media content file comprises

one of a plurality of songs in an album (Meyer, [0014], where identifier contains title,

artist, lyrics they are all associated with plurality of songs contain in an album), wherein

requesting the metadata comprises requesting metadata for the song included in the

media content file (Meyer, [0014], where audio object is a song), and wherein the return

metadata comprises metadata for the plurality of songs in the album at least one of the

songs not included in the media file (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-16], where songs, title, lyrics and CD information are all associated with metadata).

17.   As to claim 16, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, further comprising storing the return metadata in a cache (Meyer, [0065, lines 1-7], where buffering is caching).

18.   As to claim 17, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, further comprising storing the return metadata with the media content file (Meyer, [0014, lines 3-6], where identifier travel means it is permanently associated with media content).

19.   As to claim 18, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, further comprising requesting additional metadata from the metadata provider using a portion of the return metadata (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22], where fans can order more music through metadata).

20.   As to claim 19, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein requesting the metadata comprises formulating a network address with one or more query string parameters (Srivastava, Col.3, liens 63-67), said formulated network address representing the request data structure Srivastava, Col.3, liens 51-61,where location is determined by URL).

21.   As to claim 20, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the network address comprises a

uniform resource locator (Meyer, [0014, line 15]).

22.   As to claim 21, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, wherein the metadata provider performs:

Identifying the relevant metadata from the search results and correlating relevant

metadata from the search results to compute an accuracy rating (Berkun, [0075], where

full text relevancy ranker 80 and improver 78 works in conjunction to for data accuracy

from searched results);

the return data structure with the identified metadata ([0095, lines 1-5], where

transferring a copy of the selection from database to user's online library is populating

the return data structure); and

sending the return data structure to the computing device (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-

5], where transferring is also sending data). However, Meyer is silent on, populating the

return data structure with the identified metadata. Srivastava however discloses,

populating the return data structure with the identified metadata (Srivastava, Col.7, lines

63-67 and Col.8, lines 1-7, where database population process is disclosed).

Wherein the computing device determine how to apply the metadata of the

returned data structure based on the accuracy rating (Berkun, Fig. 7 and Fig.11, [0076],

where metadata is processed through full text relevancy ranker and quality improver

and further based on the ranked data more features can be generate e.g. prioritize

data).

23.   As to claim 22, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, including, one or more computer-storage media

having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 1

(Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where Sun Solaris OS is computer executable instruction).

24.   As to claims 23 and 59 e.g. method and CRM etc., Meyer, Srivastava and

Berkun discloses, the invention substantially including, determining an identifier value

(Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where identifier value is cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda");

   associating the determined identifier value with media content (Srivastava, Col.4,

lines 1-7, where identifier value is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda"); and

storing the identifier value and assigned fields with the media content (Srivastava, Col.3,

lines 51-61, where database schema is disclosed), assigning the determined identifier

value to one of the fields: WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where

ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a WmcontentID).

   Meyer and Srivastava however are silent on, "wherein the WMPrimarvClassID

field stores a primary identifier value and the WMSecondaryClassID field stores a

secondary_ identifier value, and wherein said primary_ identifier value and said

secondary_ identifier value are assigned from a pre-defined pool of identifier values

controlled by an authorized party to prevent confusion and pollution of a namespace,

said primary identifier value and said secondary identifier value classifying the media

content".

Berkun however discloses, "wherein the WMPrimarvClassID field stores a

primary identifier value and the WMSecondaryClassID field stores a secondary_

identifier value (Berkun, [0043] and [0044], where primary and secondary ID can be title

and performer respectively, and wherein said primary_ identifier value and said

secondary_ identifier value are assigned from a pre-defined pool of identifier values

controlled by an authorized party to prevent confusion and pollution of a namespace

(Berkun, [0043] and [0044], where metadata fields are compared to known database

such as third party database which has predefined pool of identifier values), said

primary identifier value and said secondary identifier value classifying the media content

(Berkun, [0057-0065], which defines/classify the media type e.g. audio or video

corresponding to primary and secondary identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer and Srivastava with

the teachings of Berkun in order to provide a system for enhancing metadata associated

with media on a computer network include parsing the metadata into at least one field of

metadata. The field(s) of metadata is compared to field(s) of valid metadata.

25.   As to claim 24, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 23, including, the invention substantially as the parent

claim 23, including, wherein the identifier value comprises a globally unique identifier (Meyer, [0093, lines 11-12, where identifier could be a globally unique identifier).

26. As to claim 25, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein the identifier value comprises a class or type for the media content (Meyer, [0007, lines 18-20], where compressed file format is a type for the media content).

27. As to claim 26 Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein determining the identifier value comprises generating the identifier value (Meyer, [0032, lines 2-5], where ripping process means determining the identifier and embedding process generates the unique ID).

28. As to claim 27 Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein associating the determined identifier value comprises populating a reference table (Meyer, [0032, lines 6-7], where index is reference table).

29. As to claim 28, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, one or more computer-storage media having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 23 (Meyer, [0093, lines 1-7], where software of instructions are stored on CD or DVD).

30.   As to claim 29, is rejected for the same rational as applied to claim 1 and 23

above.

31.   As to claim 30, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as the parent claim 29, including, wherein the return metadata comprises

metadata determined by the metadata provider to be associated with the media content

file (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-7], where transferring the a copy of the selection to the user is

a associated metadata with the media content file as a media library).

32.   As to claim 38, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as the parent claim 37, including, wherein the instructions further comprise

classifying the media content file based on the return metadata (Meyer, [0093, lines 13-

15], where adding titles to the on-line library is classifying the media content).

33.   As to claim 42, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as the claim 23-36 above, including, determining an identifier value

(Meyer, [0093, lines 11-12], where extracting identifier means determining identifier);

associating the determined identifier value with media content (Meyer, [0093,

lines 13-14], where adding corresponding title is associating identifier with media

content); and

storing the identifier value and assigned fields with the media content (Meyer,

[0093, lines 14-16, where online library means identifiers are stored with the media

content).

assigning the determined identifier value to one or more of the following

namespace identifiers:

WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.5-8, Predefined Annotation table, line 13, where

ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID could be a WMContentID).

34. As to claim 45 and 46, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun disclose, the invention

substantially as the parent claim 43, including, wherein the type relates to at least one

of, a compact disc, a digital versatile disc, and flash memory (Meyer, [0013, lines 10-

12]).

35. As to claim 50, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as the parent claim 47, including, wherein the type relates to at least one of

the following: a compact disc, a digital versatile disc, and flash memory (Meyer, [0093,

lines 5-7]).

36. As to claim 51, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun disclose the invention

substantially, including, a first field storing a content identifier value (Srivastava, Col.8,

line 14, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID can be a WmcontentID), said first field having a

label of VMContentID (Srivastava, Col.8, predefined annotation table, where

(Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID representing a particular CD),

said content identifier value representing a performance of a particular work as it relates

to a specific collection, said performance being embodied in the media content

(Srivastava, Col.8, predefined annotation table, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID contain);

A second field storing a collection identifier value, said second field having a label of WMCollectionID, said collection identifier value representing a single physical medium of the media content (Shrivastava, Col.8, predefined annotation table, ACDA_Audio_CD_ARTIST can be a collection of songs on single CD from one artist); and

A third field storing a group identifier value, said third field having a label of WMCollectionGroupID said group identifier value representing a plurality physical medium of the media content (Srivastava, Col.8, predefined annotation table, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_ALBUM can be a label representing particular CD).

37.   As to claim 55, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention substantially as applied to above claims, including, a computer-storage medium having stored thereon a data structure representing a namespace for identifying media content, said data structure comprising (Fig.1, Abstract), a first field storing a content identifier value, said first field having a label of WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a WmcontentID), a second field storing a collection identifier value, said second field having a label of WMCollectionID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 12, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_NUM_ OF_TRACKS can be a WmCollectionID) and a third field storing a group identifier value, said third field having a label of WMCollectionGroupID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_ALBUM can be a WMCollectionGroupID further these are merely a given names to various fields which Examiner consider is design choice).

Wherein in the primary identifier value and the secondary identifier value are assigned from a pre-defined pool of identifier values controlled by an authorized party to prevent confusion and pollution of a namespace and wherein the primary identifier value Berkun, [0043] and [0044], where metadata fields are compared to known database such as third party database which has predefined pool of identifier values) and the secondary identifier value classify the media content (Berkun, [0057-0065], which defines/classify the media type e.g. audio or video corresponding to primary and secondary identifier).

38.   As to claims 33-36, 40-41 and 52, 56, 61-63, are rejected for the same rationale as applied to claims 11, 23, 51 and 55 above.

39.   As to claims 65 and 69, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, wherein the formulated network address comprises a uniform resource locator (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22, where URL could be a formulated network address).

40.   As to claims 66 and 70, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, requesting metadata for the media content file from a metadata provider via the formulated network address (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22], where data is requested using URL); and

receiving a return data structure from the metadata provider (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-13, said return data structure storing a return type identifier defining the type for the

computer-storage medium ([0007, lines 12-13],where server maps the identifier to the

corresponding action which can include type or format also), and return metadata

corresponding to the requested metadata (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-20], where server is a

metadata provider and returning the requested data in streaming or compressed file

format could be the defining type for the computer-storage medium). Meyer however is

silent on disclosing, the request identifier. Srivastava however discloses, the request

identifier (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda" can be

a return identifier)

41.   As to claim 67 and 71, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses the invention

substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, including, another query string

parameter, said query string parameter comprising another identifier and another value

associated therewith, said other identifier comprising one of the following: VERSION

(Meyer, [0039, lines 4-10, where batch processing could be another query string).

42.   As to claim 73, Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 72, including, wherein searching for the requested

metadata comprises searching the database based on the metadata elements

collectively (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-7], where data searched contains music track, video

etc which are added into user's online library).

43.   As to claim 74, is rejected for the same rationale as claim 73 above. Srivastava

further discloses, creating an online library will require a criteria or sequence which can

be interpret as assigning a weight to each result (Srivastava, Col.3, lines 51-61).

44.   As to claim 75, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 72 above.

45.   Claim 8, 39 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun as applied to the parent claims1, 37 and 47 above,

in view of Glaser et al. (Pub. No.: US 2006/0271989 A1), hereinafter "Glaser".

46.   As to claim 8, 39 and 49, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses, the invention

substantially as in parent claim 1, 37 and 47. However, Meyer and Shrivastava are

silent on wherein the return data structure comprises a delay time interval, and further

comprising postponing additional requests for metadata until after the delay time interval

has elapsed. Glaser discloses, return data structure comprises a delay time interval,

and further comprising postponing additional requests for metadata until after the delay

time interval has elapsed (Glaser, [0013, lines 3-8], where there is a delay time interval

when buffer is at maximum capacity which also means that it is postponing additional

data until the buffer capacity become normal).

    Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the

time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer, Shrivastava and

Berkun as applied to claim 1 above with the teachings of Glaser in order to provide The

present invention provides a real-time, audio-on-demand system which may be

implemented using only the processing capabilities of the CPU within a conventional

personal computer.

47.   Claims 53-54, 57-58 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Meyer, Srivastava and Berkun as applied to claims 51-52 above, in

view of Ramey (Pub. No.: US 2004/0059795 A1), hereinafter "Ramey".

48.   As to claim 53 and 57, Meyer, Shrivastava and Berkun discloses the invention

substantially as in parent claim 51 and claim 55. However, Meyer, Shrivastava and

Berkun are silent on disclosing explicitly, wherein the content identifier value, the

collection identifier value, and the group identifier value each comprise a globally unique

identifier. Ramey however, discloses, generating a globally unique transaction identifier,

which is associated with data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the

time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer, Shrivastava and

Berkun with the teachings of Ramey in order to provide a system for tracking a data

transfer transaction across a multi-hop network (Ramey, Abstract).

49.   As to claim 54 and 58, Meyer, Shrivastava, Berkun and Ramey discloses, the

invention substantially as in parent claim 51 and claim 55, wherein the third field

represents a box set identifier (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where

ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a Box set identifier).

50.   As to claim 60, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 53 and 57

above.

51.   **Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the

references, as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are

applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures

may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing

responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or

part of the claimed invention, as well as the context.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Tauqir Hussain whose telephone number is 571-270-

1247. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571 272 3913. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-
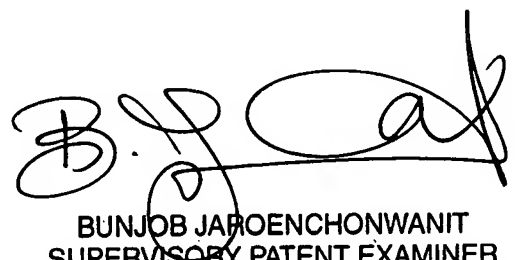
273-8300.

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TH
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BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
12/19/07